

(4) extending deterrence to United States allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Australia, which is an unmistakable demonstration of the United States commitment to collective security;

Whereas the United States calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with its obligations under the NPT, which it ratified in 1970, abide by its 1974 comprehensive safeguards agreement with the IAEA, and fully and permanently implement the Additional Protocol to its IAEA safeguards agreement in refraining to obtain or produce nuclear weapons;

Whereas heightened geopolitical tensions in recent years have made cooperation on nonproliferation and arms control issues with the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China more challenging;

Whereas recent harmful actions by the Government of the Russian Federation have led to a further a deterioration in bilateral relations with the United States, including Russia's illegal occupation of Crimea, its 2014 invasion of Eastern Ukraine, and its 2022 invasion into all of Ukraine, its brazen interference in the 2016 and 2020 United States presidential elections, its violation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988 (commonly referred to as the "INF Treaty"), its use of chemical nerve agents in assassination attempts in the United Kingdom and against Aleksei A. Navalny, and its destabilizing actions in Syria;

Whereas concerning actions by the People's Republic of China have also strained bilateral relations with the United States, including a sustained build-up of nuclear forces, threatening military activities toward Taiwan, and the transfer by Chinese entities of proliferation and missile technology transfers to states such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, North Korea, Syria, and Pakistan;

Whereas, despite these challenges, the United States remains committed to a stable strategic relationship with the Governments of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China and especially in the field of nonproliferation and arms control;

Whereas United States efforts to reduce dangers associated with nuclear arsenals through ambitious arms control agreements with both the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China would advance United States and global security, adding to the benefits of stability and transparency provided by existing agreements;

Whereas President Joseph R. Biden's decision to extend the New START Treaty between the United States and the Russian Federation for five years places verifiable legally-binding limits on Russian ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers until February 5, 2026;

Whereas the Bilateral Consultative Commission (BCC) continues to be the appropriate forum for the Parties to engage constructively on any New START Treaty implementation issues that arise;

Whereas the Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the NPT will take place in August of 2022 in New York, having been rescheduled due to restrictions brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic; and

Whereas the Ninth Review Conference presents an opportunity to refocus States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on the danger that the spread of nuclear weapons poses, to discuss potential ways to deal with countries that continue to pose a nuclear security threat,

and to find common solutions so as to further reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world and enable increased use of nuclear energy while improving safeguards to ensure that illicit nuclear programs are not occurring; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to encourage all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to comply fully with the terms and the spirit of the Treaty;

(2) the United States should—

(A) maintain support for the IAEA through its assessed and voluntary contributions and seek to pay its dues at the beginning of the IAEA's fiscal year and through advocating for all countries to enter into the Additional Protocols with the IAEA;

(B) pursue a verifiable and comprehensive arms control agreement with the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China to capture strategic and nonstrategic nuclear weapons capabilities, which would enhance United States and global security by building upon other treaties, agreements, and transparency measures that reduce nuclear risk;

(C) continue to encourage opportunities with other nuclear weapon-possessing states to reduce the reliance upon, role, and number of nuclear weapons in their national military strategies; and

(D) advance critical United States security partnerships like the one among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (commonly known as "AUKUS") consistent with IAEA safeguards, to provide Australia with naval nuclear propulsion technology to better deter against military aggression in the Indo-Pacific; and

(3) the President is encouraged to work with other States Parties to the NPT to strengthen compliance and enforcement mechanisms and develop collective responses in the United Nations Security Council and in any other relevant multilateral fora to any notification of withdrawal from the Treaty.

SENATE RESOLUTION 612—RECOGNIZING WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES FOR NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship:

S. RES. 612

Whereas the United States proudly recognizes small businesses as the backbone of the economy and acknowledges the impactful contributions of women entrepreneurs throughout the United States who are pushing small businesses to succeed;

Whereas, because female professionals, leaders, and small business owners play a vital role in the economy of the United States, when the United States empowers women, it empowers the entire economy;

Whereas women entrepreneurs provide critical goods and services, create high-paying jobs, build stronger supply chains for the United States, and play an integral role in Federal contracting and procurement;

Whereas women small business owners are key job creators and employers that are building a legacy for the next generation of businesswomen;

Whereas, according to the 2019 Annual Business Survey conducted by the Census

Bureau, women-owned businesses employed more than 10,000,000 workers and accumulated \$1,800,000,000,000 in receipts;

Whereas women-owned businesses make up more than 20 percent of all employer firms in the United States;

Whereas the vast majority of all women-owned businesses are classified as small businesses;

Whereas National Small Business Week takes place from May 1 to May 7, 2022, and recognizes the critical contributions of the entrepreneurs and small business owners of the United States; and

Whereas women-owned small businesses should be celebrated for their accomplishments and contributions during National Small Business Week; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the important role women-owned small businesses have in the economy of the United States; and

(2) commits to supporting women-owned small businesses by recognizing those businesses during National Small Business Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 613—PROMOTING MINORITY HEALTH AWARENESS AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL MINORITY HEALTH MONTH IN APRIL 2022, WHICH INCLUDE BRINGING ATTENTION TO THE HEALTH DISPARITIES FACED BY MINORITY POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUCH AS AMERICAN INDIANS, ALASKA NATIVES, ASIAN AMERICANS, AFRICAN AMERICANS, HISPANICS, AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 613

Whereas the origin of National Minority Health Month is National Negro Health Week, established in 1915 by Dr. Booker T. Washington;

Whereas the theme for National Minority Health Month in 2022 is "Give Your Community a Boost!";

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has set goals and strategies to enhance and protect the health and well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas a study by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, entitled "The Economic Burden of Health Inequalities in the United States", concluded that, between 2003 and 2006, the combined cost of health inequalities and premature death in the United States was \$1,240,000,000,000;

Whereas African American women were as likely to have been diagnosed with breast cancer as non-Hispanic White women, but African American women were 41 percent more likely to die from breast cancer than non-Hispanic White women between 2015 and 2019;

Whereas African American women were twice as likely to be diagnosed with and 2.2 times more likely to die of stomach cancer than non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American men are 70 percent more likely to die from a stroke than non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas Hispanics are twice as likely as non-Hispanic Whites to be hospitalized for end-stage renal disease caused by diabetes, and are 30 percent more likely to die of diabetes, than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas Asian Americans are 40 percent more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the HIV or AIDS case rate among Hispanic men is more than 4 times the HIV or AIDS case rate among non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas Hispanic women are 3 times as likely as non-Hispanic White women to die of HIV infection;

Whereas, in 2019, although African Americans represented only 13 percent of the population of the United States, African Americans accounted for 42.1 percent of new HIV diagnoses;

Whereas, in 2019, African American youth accounted for more than 50 percent, and Hispanic youth accounted for more than 10 percent, of all new HIV diagnoses among youth in the United States;

Whereas, in 2019, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 2.4 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas, in 2018, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander men are 10 percent more likely to die from cancer than non-Hispanic White men;

Whereas, although the prevalence of obesity is high among all population groups in the United States, 48.1 percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives, 51.7 percent of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, 38.3 percent of African Americans, 34.9 percent of Hispanics, 30 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, and 13 percent of Asian Americans older than 18 years old were obese (not including overweight);

Whereas Asian Americans accounted for 30.1 percent of chronic Hepatitis B cases, and non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 13.5 percent of chronic Hepatitis B cases;

Whereas heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes are some of the leading causes of death among American Indians and Alaska Natives;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have higher prevalence and are at a higher risk of diabetes, substance use, obesity, sudden infant death syndrome, and suicide than other groups in the United States;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have a life expectancy that is 2.2 years shorter than the life expectancy of the overall population of the United States;

Whereas African American women die from childbirth or pregnancy-related causes at a rate that is 3 to 4 times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic White women;

Whereas African American infants are 4 times more likely to die due to complications related to low birth weight than non-Hispanic White infants;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have an infant mortality rate twice as high as that of non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native infants are 2.7 times more likely to die from accidental deaths before their first birthday than non-Hispanic White infants;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with sickle cell disease each year in the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 365 newborn Black or African-American infants and 1 in 16,300 newborn Hispanic-American infants, and can be

found in individuals of Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Asian, and Indian origin;

Whereas the 2021 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report found African Americans received worse care than non-Hispanic Whites for about 43 percent of quality measures, American Indians and Alaska Natives received worse care than non-Hispanic Whites for about 40 percent of quality measures, Hispanics received worse care than non-Hispanic Whites for 36 percent of quality measures, and Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders received worse care than non-Hispanic Whites for nearly 30 percent of quality measures;

Whereas nearly 25 percent of reported COVID-19 cases are among Hispanics compared to less than 55 percent comprising non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas 3 times more American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2.3 times more Hispanics, and 2.4 times more African Americans were hospitalized due to COVID-19 compared to non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas significant differences in social determinants of health can lead to poor health outcomes and declines in life expectancy; and

Whereas community-based health care initiatives, such as prevention-focused programs, present a unique opportunity to use innovative approaches to improve public health and health care practices across the United States and to reduce disparities among racial and ethnic minority populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Minority Health Month in April 2022, which include bringing attention to the health disparities faced by minority populations in the United States, such as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 614—DESIGNATING JULY 20, 2022, AS “GLIOBLASTOMA AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Ms. SNEEMA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. COONS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 614

Whereas approximately 13,460 new cases of glioblastoma will be diagnosed in the United States in 2022;

Whereas glioblastoma is—

(1) the most common malignant brain tumor, accounting for approximately 1/2 of all primary malignant brain tumors; and

(2) the most aggressive, complex, difficult to treat, and deadly type of brain tumor;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 10,000 individuals in the United States will succumb to glioblastoma each year;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for glioblastoma patients is only 6.8 percent, and the median length of survival for glioblastoma patients is only 8 months;

Whereas glioblastoma is described as a disease that affects the “essence of self”, as the treatment and removal of glioblastoma presents significant challenges due to the uniquely complex and fragile nature of the brain, the primary organ in the human body that controls not only cognitive ability, but also the actions of every organ and limb;

Whereas patients and caregivers play a critical role in furthering research for glioblastoma;

Whereas, relative to other types of cancers, brain cancer patients pay the second highest

out-of-pocket costs for medical services in both the initial and end-of life phases of care;

Whereas, although research advances may fuel the development of new treatments for glioblastoma, challenging obstacles to accelerating progress toward new treatments for glioblastoma remain, and there are no screening or early detection methods;

Whereas, in 2021, the World Health Organization reclassified brain tumors and made significant changes to the molecular characteristics of a glioblastoma diagnosis, necessitating critical biomarker testing for patients suspected of having a possible glioblastoma;

Whereas, although glioblastoma was first described in medical and scientific literature in the 1920s, and despite its devastating prognosis, only 4 drugs and 1 medical device have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat glioblastoma since the 1920s, and the mortality rates associated with glioblastoma have changed little during the past 30 years;

Whereas, in 2020, the National Cancer Institute established the Glioblastoma Therapeutics Network (referred to in this preamble as “GTN”), as part of a national infrastructure to enhance and support the discovery and development of glioblastoma therapies available for multi-institutional GTN teams to drive therapeutic agents through pre-clinical studies and early-phase clinical trials, which are necessary to rapidly evaluate potential treatments to advance toward cures and improved quality of life; and

Whereas there is a need for greater public awareness of glioblastoma, including awareness of both—

(1) the urgent unmet medical needs of glioblastoma patients; and

(2) the opportunities for research of, and treatment advances for, glioblastoma: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 20, 2022, as “Glioblastoma Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages increased public awareness of glioblastoma;

(3) honors the individuals who have died from glioblastoma, a devastating disease, or are currently living with it;

(4) supports efforts to develop better treatments for glioblastoma that will improve the long-term prognosis for, and the quality of life of, individuals diagnosed with the disease;

(5) recognizes the importance of molecular biomarker testing to the diagnosis and treatment of glioblastoma;

(6) expresses support for the individuals who are battling brain tumors, as well as the families, friends, and caregivers of those individuals;

(7) urges a collaborative approach to brain tumor research among governmental, private, and nonprofit organizations, which is a promising means of advancing the understanding and treatment of glioblastoma; and

(8) encourages continued investments in glioblastoma research and treatments, including through the Glioblastoma Therapeutics Network and other existing brain tumor research resources.